On the Border: A New Story by EDMUND KIRKE; cody

EUROPE

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO DEC. 4

AT THE WHEAPER TO THE TRIBUNE. GREAT BRITAIN.

RUMORS OF DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET DESIRED Loxpon, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 4, 1866. The Morning Herald declares that the rumors that bare been circulating of dissensions in the British

Cabinet, and of the probable retirement of Disraeli,

are without foundation. THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE NEUTRALITY LAWS. The same paper announces that the Royal Commisaion upon the Neutrality Laws has been formed, and consists of 13 members, the most eminent of whom have already been announced.

MOVEMENT IN CORK AGAINST THE FENIANS. Conk, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866. At a large meeting of the citizens of Cork, the magistrates were requested to memorialize the Government to enroll the loyal people, increase the number of troops, and arrest all suspicious persons.

FRANCE.

MONOR TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Pauls, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866. Mr. Bigelow, Minister of the United States, to-day decived from the deputation appointed for that purpose a gold medal and letter for Mrs. Lincoln, preented by the people of France in honor of the virtues and memory of Abraham Lincoln.

PRUSSIA.

ABJUSTMENT OF DIFFERENCES WITH SAXONY. Bents, Tesday, Dec. 4, 1866.
All the questions and differences between Prussis and Saxony have at length been adjusted.

ITALY. EVACUATION OF ROME.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866. One regiment of French troops left the city of Rome

SWEDEN.

WAVAL MATTERS UNDER CONSIDERATION OF THE GOV-RENMENT.

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866. It is said that the Government has taken into serima consideration the plans of naval and harbor deflose which have lately been suggested by Capt. Ericason, the famous inventor.

OPENING OF THE ASSEMBLY-IMMEDIATE ARMING BERNE, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866. The Swize Assembly has opened. In view of the state of affairs in Europe, the President urged an im

SWITZERLAND.

EGYPT.

CONFIDERATION OF THE ARREST OF SURBATT. Loxpon, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1866.

at is now certain that the notorious John Surratt has been unseted in Alexandria, Egypt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVAL OUT.

LONGGOUGERY, Dec. 4.—The steemship Nova Scotis, from

Portland, has urrived at this port, or retate to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. Lowner Bec. (- Noon.—The following are the opening quo-lions for United States Securities: United States Five

es, 1882, 701; United States Pire-Twentics, 1865, 601; thapadelies received from Berlin Frankfort and the B. M. bessels firm. frie Railway, 46% Illinois Central, 27, The acceptances of Abraham Troopt & Sone have be

Loctors, Bon. 4-Noon.—The firm of Abraham Troost & Son at Manufactor has suspended. The Money market is stondy Councils for memory are quoted at 88). The following are the saing generations for American securities: Eric shares, 46; mais Commis, 77; United States Five Tagnics, 704.
Grones, Bec. 4.—Evening.—The President's message has had appreciable affect upon the Stock market.

Losson, Thomas, Dec. 4-Evening .- Consols closed to day at

Cusited States Five-Twenties, 1865, 703; Erie Railres. 461; Illinois Central Railway shares, 771. os, Tuesday, Dec. 4-Evening.-American securities ers last gmoted as follows: United States Five-Twentics

central shares, 774 : Erie Hallway shares, 464. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. in, Dec. 4-Noon.-The Cotton merket opens steady

fiposter market is quiet and unchanged

havancon. Dec. 4—Noon.—The cotton market opens at 14d. for Middling Uplands. The sales to day will probably reach Livenment, Dec. 4—Evening.—The cetten market is steady

sales a 000 belies; prices without change.

'Manusanta, Dec. 4.—The firm of Treest & Co., cotton are unnounced as having failed. Their liabilities ar

MAPLET. Leventrons. Dec. 4—Evening—The Breadstuffs marks closed flat. Gore at the close was quoted at 30/9.

THE ARREST OF SURRATT.

WAR STEAMER SENT TO BRING HIM HOME. men to the taisers.

MINON, Dec. 4.—Orders have been sent by the to Admiral Goldsborough to send one of the fleet oder his essemand in the Mediterranean direct to Alexabdris to being John H. Surratt to Washington, thus acciding all possibility of his escape or of his release ou habeat corpus. He may thus be brought here before the and of this mouth. As Mr. Hale has Surratt's photograph, there can be no doubt that the man arrested is the

MEXICO.

THE PARECE MINISTER TAKES EXCEPTION TO PRESI-DEST COMMON'S MESSAGE-NAPOLBON'S REPLY TO MR. MEWARD'S CABLE DISPATCH.

memor, Dec. 4.—It is said that the Marquis De on is preparing a letter to Secretary Seward on members. He takes exception to the language of defend, in his message, in regard to the action of mer Napoleon in falling to comply with the ar-Ser the withdrawal of the French, he maintain. that the President does not state the case fairly. The cor has not yet replied to Mr. Soward's long cable beh and it is intimated that when he does it will be

COAST.

BAR FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Great interest is felt on this coast respecting pending negotiations between our Gormanna and Mexico relating to the cession of the adjacent fortison Scatter of Chinnahus, Sinalva and Lower California. They are regarded as magnificant fields for American fortisons.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WEALING INTELLIGENCE-THE SUGAR CROP.

FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The United States Vanderbill strived here from Honolulu to day. The MicCook, United States Minister Resident at Hawaii, seager, he returns on account of his wife's health, very fissbile. By the Vanderbilt dates to the 25d are The British ship Isabella saled Nov. 17 for Newwith oil and hone valued at 2226,191. The arrivals of the Honolulu to the last dates aggragate 41,300 bits, oil of the plantations were grinding, and angar was coment rapidly.

and serenteen moteors were

WAVIDATION ON THE LAKES. Buyyano, Dec. 4.—The New-York Central line of THE FENIANS.

THE PRISONERS IN CANADA-THE GRAND JURY IN BE-THEY ARE EXPEDIED TO BE ARRAIGNED TO-DAY -EXCITING SCHOOL IN PENIAN PRISON LIPE-A FIGHT AND ATTEMPT TO BURN THE JAIL.

THE SHAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SWEETSBURG, Dec. 4.—The Court opened this morning at 10 c clock, and has been occupied all day with the trial of Emery Chemberiain, for a murder committed in the township of Potton, on the 2d of August last. It adjourned at 44 c clock, without having finished this case, which will probably occupy the whole of to-morrow.

Mr. Devlin of Montreal counsel for the Fenian prisoners award here this morning forn. Averill, United

Mr. Devlin of Montreal counsel for the Fenian prisoners, arrived here this morning. Gon. Averill, United States Consul-General for British America, is expected here to-morrow afternoon, to watch the trials on behalf of his Government. The Grand Jury had the indictments against the Fenian prisoners submitted to them at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and were at work on them till 6 o'clock. They will probably make their presentment to-morrow, and the persons against whem true bills may be found will then be arraigned. Their counsel is ready to proceed at once with the trials, which, it is believed, will commence on Thursday afternoon, as the murder case will then have been disposed of The whole of Thursday will, in all probability, be occupied with legal arguments. It is understood that the exception to the jurisdiction of the Court contends that provincial courts are not competent to try charges of high treason. Counsel will object also, it is said, to the act under which they are to be tried, contending that it is not

treason. Counsel will object also, it is said, to the act under which they are to be tried, contending that it is not within the power of a parliament of a mere dependency of the Empire to enact laws defining what shall constitute high treason. And thirdly it will be urged that the prisoners cannot be tried under an expost facto law. The offenses were committed in June, and the act, in its present shape, did not become a law until the 15th of August, the act of June 8 having been amended and superseded by another subsequently introduced.

the act of June 8 having been amended and superseded by another subsequently introduced.

The prisoners had a lively time this afternoon. Two of them, Crawford and Dan Coburn, had a fight in the Fonian ward, and Coburn, who is a powerfully built man, punished his antagonist badly. They began the fight with lists, and finally Coburn knocked the other down and hicked him in the face, damaging his nose, and nearly knocking out one of his cres with the toe of his boot. The difficulty, according to one story, arose out of a discussion between the two, as to which had rendered the greater service to the Fonian cause. Crawford's version of it is that the subject of dispute was whether the parties who attempted to kidnap George Sanders, were acquitted or not.

He says also that the difficulty was aggravated by a

who attempted to timbs process contents.

He says also that the difficulty was aggravated by a reference to an old gambling transaction in which Coburn had lost some money to him. Coburn applied to him a very opprobrious epithet, and the fight then began.

The Jailor and his assistants having entered the ward, secured Coburn and removed him to a solitary cell, in another part of the jail, where he will be fed on broad and water, and deprived of his sillowance of tobacco.

Searcely had this affair been disposed of, when it was followed by a new excitment. About a quarter of an hour afterward, the Jailor entered the ward, to lock up, the prisoners for the night; he found the door of an inner compartment of the ward shut; on opening it, he discovered one of the prisoners. Thomas Madden, in the very act apparently of attempting to set fire to the jail. He had filled one of the if in cass used as coffee cups with burning coals from the store, and had it set on the floor under the ash-pan. The theory is that he wanted to set fire to the floor or more probably that he was to carry the coals to his cell and set fire to the bed clothes in the hope that in the confusion caused by an alarm of fire the prisoners might succeed in effecting an escape. Madden's story is that he wanted to light his pipe.

Orders have been given that in future two or three policemen shall remain in the ward with the prisoners to preserve order and prevent the repetition of any attempt at incendiarism.

All is quiet in the village. There are very few strangers from the United States. Perhapsthere will be more when the trials commence. Meanwhile the capabilities of this and the neighboring village of Covdersville to provide board and sleeping room for the crowd of officials, military officers, policemon, and others who have been attracted here by the trials, are taxed to the very upnost.

THE PENIANS IN BUFFALO DRILLING-ARMS RETURNED.

REFERENCES IN THE TRIBUSE.

THE TRIBUTATION TO THE TRIBUSE.

BUTTALO, Dec. 4.—Femina military companies are pa-BUTALO, Dec. 4.—Feman mintary companies are parading the streets with bonners and music. The arms which were seized by the United States steamer Michigan during the raid last Sammer, it is announced are to be delivered to the owners at 2 o'clock p. m. The bonds required by the United States Government were signed this movining. Femans are constantly drilling by companies in different parts of the city and neighborhood.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS-SKATING.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS—SKATING.

BY TRINGRIPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

KINGSTON, Dec. 4.—A full battery of Armstronk guns has been received here for the use of the garrison artillery, in case they require to do duty as a field battery.

BY TRIBURARY TO THE TRIBURE.

OTTAWA. Dec. 4.—All volunteer field batteries in Causda, including those of London, Wellaud, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Ottawa, have now been supplied with new and complete equipments in guns, carriages, minimition, &c., and are now ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

Ice has formed, and boys were skating on the canal yesterday.

The weather is now milder. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN REPUBLATES THE BOGUS CRAIG CONCERN.

BY VELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, Dec. 4.- The Republican of this morning has

the following editorial:

"OUR DISPATCHES." From this time forth no morning paper in Chicago except The Republican will share with the New-York dailies in the news furnished by the New-York Associated Press. We have eive all of the Associated Press dispatches, in-Associated Press. The real object of the 'King' which has formed inside of the Western Associated Press, and which has strengted to rule or ruin it, appears to us to be to make war upon journalism generally in behalf of a small and corrupt clique. The New York Associated Press will establish a burean in Chicago for collecting and distributing North-Western as well as Eastern news, and special as well as regular matter, upon a scale and upon terms that will better meet the demands of North-Western in the will better meet the demands of North-Western in the number of newspapers to which the privileges of the Associated Press shall be extended, the New York journals and ourselves will aim to expand it and make the use of the telegraph universal. We have no desire to thwart the interests of other journals in order to give a false prominence to our own. We prefer the true and healthy prominence which results from assisting others to do all they can, and then doing so much more ourselves, as to leave no doubt as to our claims to priority over all our competitors. Our readers, however, will bear in mind, that we are the only Chicago morning paper which will publish in full every morning, the same news that appears in the New York dailes, whether Associated Press or specials, and our own specials be sides. This cannot fail to confirm our already acknowledged superiority over all other Chicago morning papers.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The steamship Oregonian, 68 days from New-York, via Cape Horn, arrived yesterday, after a successful voyage. Our new Paid Fire Department goes into operation to-day, the transition from the old volunteer system to the new being consummated without disturbance.

ment goes into operation to-day, the transition from the out volunteer system to the new being consummated without disturbance.

The stock market for the week shows an aggregate business of \$805,997, against \$661,461 for the previous week. Grain market dull; Wheat quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.9 100 m. Mining stocks continue to improve. Savage, \$1,960: Yellow Jacket, \$1,300; Ophir, \$205; Belcher, \$105; Imperial, \$129; Chollar, \$250; Emptre Mil, \$150. Legal Tenders, \$12.

The Gold deposits in the United States Branch Mint in this city, for the past month, were 117, 401 ounces, and the coinage for the same period \$200,000.

Salip Granite State oleared for Now-York to-day.

A dispatch dated New Westminster, December 3, announces the arrival at Victoria of Gol. Buokley, chief officer of the Russian American Telegraph Expedition.

The ship Granite State which cleared yesterday for New-York carried 13,249 sacks of wheat.

J. Ross Browne, United States Commissioner for Collecting Mining Statistics, thas transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury an elaborate report on the mineral resources in the States and Territories went of the Rocky Meuntains. It is pronounced by competent judges the most complete digest of statistics and Territories went of the Rocky Meuntains. It is pronounced by competent judges the most complete digest of statistics and geological information respecting our mineral regions ever yet compiled for public use.

Mr. Brown has organized a Scientific party, composed of men of the late Geological Survey, to make a geological and topographical reconnecissance of Lover California for the New York Land Company, whose grant of territor; has recently been confirmed by the Mexican Government. Considerable American capital has been invested in that region, and it is important that the contract of the contract of the Rocky of the Rocky

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA. GOV. PEIEPOINT'S MISSAGE-PROGREDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BY THERSHAPE TO THE TRIBUNE. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The measage of Gov. Peirpost to the Virginia Legislature was partly read in the House of-Delegates to-day. It is a very lengthy document, and commences with congratulations on the peace and pros-perity of the country, on the happily light visitation of perity of the country, on the happily light visitation of the cholera, but regrets that disease has carned off some of the best citizens, among whom was a member of the Senate. It then goes on to speak of financial matters, and states that the amount of the State debt upon which interest is to be paid is \$41,005,997 67, and enforces the great importance of keeping up the credit of the State by the payment of the interest upon its debt promptly. It says there has been some vague talk about repudiating, or scaling the public debt, and that nothing could be more projudicial to the future interest of the State than any serious discussion of such a subject. It suggests an additional assessment on property of 46 cents on the \$100, which, with the present assessment of 14 cents, will make 60 cents, and this it thinks, it paid, will be sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt. It elaborates this mat-

er fully.

The following is that portion of the Message referring to the Constitutional Amendment:
On the 16th of June last, the Secretary of State of the
United States forwarded to me an official copy of a joint resolution of Congress, proposing an amendment to the Genstitution
of the United States, which it is my duty to submit te the General Assembly.

tion of Congress, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which it is my day to submit to the General Assembly.

There is no ambiguity in the language of the proposed amendment; it is before you for your mature consideration—for adoption or rejection; you are fully acquainted with all the circumstances which led to its proposal. The Congress of the United States has made its acceptance a condition precedent to the admission of representatives, in the councils of the nation, from States now unrepresented.

The President of the United States disapproved of this amendment, and insisted on the immediate admission into Congress, from all the unrepresented. States, of such representatives as were "loyal," who had been elected according to the forms of law. What he means by the term "loyal," is a subject of controversy. A number of his friends have explicitly affirmed, that he meant only such as could trathfully take the eath practicely by Congress, to be taken by all persons before entering upon the duties of any office under the Government of the United States. It is claimed by a majority of Congress and those who support them, that the people of the States now unrepresented, voluntarily withdrew their representatives from the councils of the national attempted to set up an independent Government or Confederation, and thereby mangurabled a great civil war; that the people in those States have committed a grave offense, and as security for the future, the Congress of the United States has authority to prescribe the terms on which they shall be readmitted to representation, and to determine by constitutional provisions, that cortain persons shall be disqualified from holding Federal or State offices, as a punishment for having participated in the Robellion.

On this great question, of such vast interest to the people of ten States, a clearly defined separation took place between the President and the Congress of the United States. Each appealed to the people of the twenty-six States now repres

President.

There is an effort being made at the North and in the South, by politicians who support the President's policy, to induce the Legislatores of the non-represented States to reject the Constitutional Amendment, in the hope that in another contest before the people they may be more successful, and they predict a tiolent conflict between the Executive and Legislative branches

children—where the people read and think—you find the great strength of the Congressional party.

The practical question for your consideration now is, whether by the rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, you are likely to place the people of our State in a better condition. If the views I have presented be cerrent, there is no hope of better terms. It is urged that if would be dishonorable to accept the terms andered in the amendment. I think this objection is not substantial. There was no political power acquired by the surrender of the Confederate armies. The terms were, as to the soldier, the surrender of his arms, giving his parol that he would go to his home and remain there peaceably until exchanged as a prisoner of war, or released from his parol; the officer had more liberal terms granted him, but these terms were only such as applied to a prisoner of war, in a military point of view. This position is fully confirmed by the fact, that after one of the Federal commanders had attempted to give a political status to a large division of the insurgent army, the political feature of the treaty was ordered to be stricken out by the Government at Weshington.

Up to this point, no political status had been given to those

sent, they had surrendered and were at the discretion of the onquered. If we regard the inhabitions as persons who were paged in domestic violence and waring war against the inited States, they were subdued and were amenable to the united States, they were subdued and were amenable to the aws. The President of the United States regarded them in the atter capacity, and decided that all the State Governments in he unrepresented States (except Virginia, Tennessee, Louisana and Arkansas, where Governments had been reistablished by the loyal people), had been abolished by this "domestic idence." He ordered conventions to be called to make new regards laws or Constitutions for those States, prescribing who bould and who should not vote for delegates to these Convences. He issued a prociamation, enumerating some 11 or 14 or toleance. He ordered conventions to be called to make new organic laws or Constitutions for those States, prescribing who should and who should not vote for delegates to these Conventions. He issued a proclamation, enumerating some 13 or 14 classes of persons labels to the penal laws of the United States unless they should obtain his special pardon. Thus he attempted to fix the political status of these States.

The term of the XXXVIIIth Congress expired on the 3d of March, 1863; the surrender of the Confederate armies took place in the months of April and May following, and the action of the President to which I have just referred was had before to Sasembling of the present Congress in December of the same year. When Congress assembled, it in effect denied the validity of the action of the President in attempting to define the political status of the people of the unrepresented States, who had been engaged in levying war against the Government, and denied admission to representatives from those States unless

wilding of the ams of the people of the unrepresented States, and denied admission to representatives from those States unless they should adopt the proposed semendment. Nor has Congress sanctioned the validity of the President's soft no for, a copy by acquiescence, and on condition that this Constitutional Amendment shall be adopted by the Legislature of each State. It is claimed by Congress, that being the law making branch of the Government, it belongs to that body to determine the political status of the people of those States. Therefore, so yet the political status of the people of those States. Therefore, so yet the political status of the people of those States. Therefore, so yet the proposition to ansend the Constitution.

The people of those States as a conquered incline, are still under the ban of the tovernment, or in the people of those States as a conquered incline the trains of the conqueror. In the case of anxions at war, the conqueror dictates the terms of peace, in the case of subjects engaged in the conqueror dictates the terms of peace, in the case of subjects engaged in the case, or the penalties lixed by the German and the conduction of the conqueror dictates the terms of peace, in the case of subjects engaged in the case, or the penalties lixed by the German makes the case there can be no disgrace incurred by the acceptance of the terms proposed, because they are proposed by a powerful government to the people of States disarmed and unable to reast its authority. The disquisifications prepared prescribedly do not go to the army "that surrendered at Appomation of the terms of people of the surrendered at Appomation the State, and the surrendered at Appomation. The proposed by an acceptance of the terms proposed, because they are proposed by an acceptance of the terms proposed, because they are proposed by the proposed by a powerful government to the people of States disarmed and unable to reast its authority. The proposed by a powerful government to the people of States disarmed and unable

same fault where the consequences of the admission merely go to the disqualification from holding office.

But are the conditions imposed by Congress hard? Congress indicated that the disabilities enumerated in the arisendment are not to be perpetual, by reserving to itself the power to to peal them. The conditions are not nearly as hard as they might be. The person of the citizen is safe, his property is not threatened with conflocation; it is not property in not threatened with conflocation; it is not property in not threatened with conflocation; it is not property in four laws by strangers; the power over the question of suffrage is left with the States. For the sake of securing peace and its blessings, may it not be an act of eraited patriotism for a portion of the old and the middle-aged citizens to yield gracefully to a necessity they cannot aver! It only brings for young mensitive earlier into public life, and will tend to the certific development of their energies. By the acceptance of the amendment ranguillity will be accured to the South. The Young men and the old men will suster upon a new field of prosperity, intercom-

It the Senate the reading of the message was commenced, but after a few lines had been read, upon motion of Dr. Robinson, Senator from Norfolk, the further reading of it was discontinued. Dr. Robinson in the Senate offered a bill empowering the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to issue coupon bonds for the amount of \$200,000, bearing eight per tent interest, which was passed. The balance of the session was occupied by the members in obstuary elequence on the death of their fellow member, Senates Boyd of Bathcourt County.

KENTUCKY. THE ARNATORIAL ELECTION.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4.—A movement, which is fooked upon with some favor, is on foot to unite the Union and Johnson men of the Legislature upon ex-Gov. James L. Robinson for United States Senator, in order to asfeat the Rebels. Gov. Robinson is a true Union man and an uncompromising opponent of Rebels.

TENNESSEE. THE LEGISLATURE

BY THE BURN TO THE TRIBURE. Nashville, Dec. 4.—Both branches of the Legislature to-day rescinded, by large majorities, the joint resolution to adjourn on the 10th inst.

MISSOURI.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED ON THE WESTERN PRONTIES -WAR AGAINST THE HORSE-THIRVES.

BY THE PURAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. St. Louis, Dec. 4 .- Gov. Flotcher declared martial law in Ray and Platte Counties of this State, and has marched in 10,000 troops. The Robels have become so outrageous ont-and-out Rebel. The borders are in a bad condition; burse-thieves, robbers, counterfeiters and murdecers infest the frontiers of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska and Colo-rado. The detectives are at work and will pick tham up before Spring.

THE INDIAN WAR.

GALLANT EXPLOIT IN ARIZONA-OFFICIAL COMMEN-DATION. 2

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Capt. George B. Sanford of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, recently commanded an expedition against the Apache Indians, and the following are extracts from the general order of Gen. McDowell, issued regard ing the affair:

The Captain's command, consisting of parts of companies F and C. Iss Cavairy, and B. D and F. Ist Battalion, 14th In-turity: io 410 enlisted new 15th the fort on the evening of the 73th of September Iast, and, by marching mostly at alght, san occided in pometrating some 90 miles into the Apsole country will soon be found equal to the emergency, and, which satisfies directed and gallanty led, they will faithfully and gallanty follow. Capt. Sanford has rendered a signal service to the army in this Department, and is entitled to the highest commendation. The officers in the expedition were Capt. Geo. B. Santord, Lieuts. Carr., Winters and Fores, and Assistant-Surgeon Smart, all of the First Cavalry.

THE INDIANS ACTIVE IN ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—A letter from Arizona tates that the Indians are prosecuting war against people in the Territory with unusual vigor, and many citizens by to ien. McDowell for protection against their incursions.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD DISASTER IN OUTO. ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 4.— The iron bridge of the

Beltimore and Ohlo Railroad. Central Ohlo Division, across the Relitimore and Ohio Haliroad, Central Ohio Drinkin, across the river at this place, was the secue of a frightful railroad accident about 9 o'clock this morning, whereby 10 persons were more or less seriously injured and one killed. The west-bound passenger train had hat a few minutes before passed angle; over the bridge. Two engines followed the train over to the west side of the river and stopped on the west end of the bridge, the Elias Fassett standing on the west pier, with the tender on the first space, the yard engine Antelope, with one car attached, was standing about one-shird the distance on same space, between first and second piera, awniting the 9 o'clock east-bound passenger train to just, the bridge having a deable track. The engine of the passenger train going East stopped at the wood station, about 100 yards west of the bridge took on wood and water, and then passed not to the Iron Bridge, having a train of four passenger cars, one baggage, and one express. The last three passenger cars one baggage, and one express. The last three passenger cars of the train were crowded with passengers. The front one had but about a decen in it, and was in use as a smoking ear. When the train had passed the middle of the first span of the structure it instantity gave way, precipitating the engine tender, baggage and express car into the river, with the front end of the first passenger car, the rear end hanging on the pier, also the yard engine tender and one car, and the itender of the engine Elias Fassett, the engine itself resmaining on the pier, also the yard engine tender and one car, and the lender of the engine Elias Fassett, the engine itself resmaining on the pier, also the yard engine tender and one car, and the lender of the engine Elias Fassett, the engine itself resmaining on the pier, also the yard engine tender and one car, and the lender of the engine Elias Fassett, the engine itself resmaining on the pier, also the yard engine tender and one car, and the lender of the engine tender. Thouse the lar river at this place, was the seens of a frightful railroad accident about 9 o'clock this morning, whereby 10 persons were more of

FATAL GLYCERINE EXPLOSION-RAILBOAD ACCIDENT

SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THENBESSES. NARRVIL'A, Dec. 4 .- The Grand Lodge of Free at

Accepted 'diasons of Tennosses assembled here restorday, about 200 Lodges being represented by some 250 delegates. The

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appreinted John C Carroll recommonays, and R. H. Brown Registers the Land Office of the Control of the Control

THE STATE OF TRADE.

SAVANNAD, Ga., Doc. 3.—Cotton very dull; sales small; Middlings.

The market for Beef Cattle this week was rather dull prices remained about the same as quoted last week. offerings amounted to 1,859 head, and ades were made at \$13 to \$14 \$P 100-9. for fair to good, and from \$15 to \$10 for and extra stock.

The Labor of Pourteen Hours Accomplished in Five buttons and bottom-holes. It used to take me fourteen hours to make a drass transformity. I can now do i in five."—Tostimony of diffs. II. N., Farnasworth, No. 4 Carroll-place, New-York, hefore the Commis, sooner of Palenta.—I deter frommer.

MARRIED.

BUCKLIN-GILES-At Phalanz, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Dr. Reiley, Chas. S. Sucklin to Miss Josephine T. Giles.

AUBERY-On Tuesday morning, Dec. 4. Harray F. Anbery, jr., aged

Special Notices.

Othello's Mother Vas lucky to having a magic bandkerchief which subdued his father ntirely to her will, but could she have aprinted it with PHALON'S NIGHT-SLOOMING CEREUS alse would have found it doubly easy

New-England Society — Too sixty-first should meeting of the New England Society in the Gity of New-Kork, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Fifth Areans Hotal, on FRIDAT. Dec. 14, 1886, at 7:20 p. m. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. The Society, with their quests and friends, will celebrate the Sixty-first Auniversary of the Society, and the Two Hundred-and-forty sixth Anniversary of the Landing of the Petrinas by a dinner at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY. Dec. 22, at 5 o'clock punctually. Addresses may be expected from aminont considers and an occasion

Irving Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 5 or lock punctually.
Addresses may be expected from similant speakers, and an occas of unasual interest is satisfyined.

Tick its may be had of any member of the board of officers.

L. B. OTHALL OF A COURT OF THE COURT OF THE

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax at the Cooper Institute, SATUR. DAY EVENING, Doc. 8. For particulars see Advertisement under head of "Lectures and Mootings."

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